NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XXII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1844. [NO. 46.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

TOBACCO AROUND PEACH TREES.

Mr Editor—I have read with interest in different numbers of the Cabinet, articles respecting the depredations of the insect *Ægeria exitiosa*, upon the peach tree, and have seen various remedies proposed. I, too, am induced to offer one, as simple as I believe it is effectual, viz: an application of tobacco in the following manner. In the latter part of spring or early part of summer, scrape the earth from around the body of the tree, to the depth of one to three inches, being particularly careful not to injure the crown of the roots; fill the basin thus formed, with trash tobacco from the shops, and envelope the boll of the tree to the height of three or four inches, with the stems or leaves. I do not offer this as a means to renovate a diseased tree, but as a preventive, the efficiency of which has been tested for nineteen years, by Samuel Wood, one of the most noted nurserymen and extensive fruit-growers in this section of country; and also by other practical farmers with unfailing success. The efficacy of tobacco when applied in this manner, appears to result in its universal *nauseousness*. The place which this insect selects for depositing its eggs, is the junction of the boll of the tree with the surface of the ground, and finding there a substance which is loathsome to it, it chooses rather to wing its way to the orchard of a less provident neighbor, than to consign its eggs, and consequently to trust the reproduction of its species to a tree so fortified against its attacks. I am aware that some may be prejudiced against this remedy on account of its simplicity; but it may be well to remember, that simple inventions and simple remedies are often the most valuable.

A Buckeye Farmer.

Smithfield, Ohio.

ROOTS vs. HAY.

We take the following from a report made to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by the Messrs. Colt, of Pittsfield, Berkshire Co. The writer says:

"My stock now consists of 1000 sheep, 8 young oxen, 6 cows, and 3 horses. I have raised this season for the use of my stock, 5544 bushels of vegetables, all to be cut and fed out with cut straw. As to the respective value of the vegetable food, the following statement will perhaps best exhibit it.

I have commenced feeding and shall continue to feed, 14 head of horned cattle with 20 lbs. of cut straw each per day, 4 cts. for each 20 lbs., 56 cts. Also to each, 8 lbs. of roots grated, mixed with straw, 3 cents—42 cts. And now allow 150 days for the season of feeding, at 98 cts., is $147. The same stock would require 10 lbs. of hay each per day for 150 days; they would consume 42,000 lbs., equal to 21 tons; at the moderate price of $10 per ton, $210. Balance in favor of root feed, 63 dollars, and I am sure the stock will appear far better at the opening of the spring.

You will perceive that the respective value of vegetables for food is six cents a bushel, while hay is at ten, and straw at four. It may be said there is some cost in preparing the vegetable food, but this is more than compensated, if properly done, by the extra quantities of manure made."

Thus it appears that 20 lbs. of straw and 8 lbs. of roots mixed, are more valuable than 20 lbs. of good hay, while the actual cost is much less. Fourteen tons of roots are a moderate crop per acre, while the average of hay will fall considerably below two tons to the acre. The advantage in favor of the turnip is thus perfectly apparent, and the farmer who persists in mowing his twenty or forty acres, which would furnish roots sufficient, if mixed with the straw which might be grown on the remainder, to keep his animals far better than the hay, and leave the grain crop nearly a clear profit, is clearly acting against his true interests. Again we say to our farmers, you did well last year by so extensively entering upon the culture of roots; you will do better this year by greatly extending their cultivation.—*Exch. pap.*

From the Maine Farmer.

ACCIDENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Some years ago, I sowed about half an acre of wheat near my barn; my neighbors' hens came on it and began their scratching, and as I did not want to quarrel with my neighbors, I let them scratch. But in despite of biddies' scratching, (for they scratched the piece nearly all over,) the wheat came up well and grew thick and even, and at harvest time I had some over 18 bushels.

Last year, I sowed half of a bushel of wheat on a part of the same ground above mentioned, and my hens, and those of others, immediately went to work and scratched it nearly or quite over; they followed this business daily for some time, but the wheat came up thick and grew well, and I had a good crop for any year, considering how much the apple trees shaded it.

I sowed about four bushels of wheat besides, on ground nearly or quite as favorable for a crop; it came up well, but soon after, the worms and fly destroyed it so that I had more from the half bushel where the hens scratched it over, than I had from all the remainder.

So, is it not a fact that hens save more spires of wheat by destroying grubs and worms, than they destroy by picking up the grain?—for all they get is that which is so near the top of the ground, that, if it ever comes up, when dry weather comes, the roots (for grain roots are all lateral,) dry up, and I have even seen the grain itself shriveled and dry, and perhaps the next day, after a shower, the same kernel would be swollen as though it was ready to burst, and the roots were in a similar condition.

Now, such wheat is always troubled with the *yellows*—whether the yellow jaundice or the yellows from dyspepsia, brought on by abstinence and engorgement, I will not say; but as you are a doctor, I will leave it to you to decide. J. L.

From the Albany Cultivator.

TIME FOR CUTTING AND METHOD OF CURING HAY.

Having been requested to make known the experiments I have tried and fully tested, I now submit them *pro bono publico*, with all due deference to the opinions of my seniors in agriculture.

My practice is to commence cutting when one-third of the blossoms of clover have turned brown, and the timothy just parting with its bloom. The grass thus cut is drawn immediately into the barn, and one bushel of fine salt spread by hand thinly over each alternate layer composing a ton, as it is stowed away in the mow. The salt prevents mow burning, moulding, &c., and the stock are induced to eat it as greedily as they would new mown grass, which it nearly resembles, as its most nutritious juices are preserved, being diffused through the stem of the entire plant at that period of its growth. If left on the ground until the seed ripens, the saccharine juice of the plant is lost.

The principal desire of the farmer should be to preserve the green appearance of his hay, and at the same time make it tender and palatable to his stock. The fermentation which ensues after it is housed, secures that object, and prevents the inevitable injury to his meadows which follows ripening grasses. By early harvesting he obtains a luxuriant growth of aftermath or rowen, almost as nutricious as the first, and as much relished by cattle, but peculiarly adapted to sheep.

Yours, respectfully,

R. L. PELL.

Pelham, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Caution to Farmers.—On Thursday, 14 young cattle, belonging to Mr Dumbell, near this town, (Douglass, Isle of Man.) were suddenly seized with illness while grazing in a meadow, and in a few hours three of them died. An experienced farrier was sent for with haste. On his arrival, he instantly set about ascertaining the cause of sickness and consequent death. On examining the stomachs of the cattle that had died, each was found to contain a quantity of the roots of common Hemlock. He saved the other 11 animals by immediate bleeding, and giving them pounded chalk and other ingredients in warm milk. It appears that the cause of the hemlock roots coming within the reach of the animals, originated in the drains throughout the meadow having been recently opened, and in turning up the earth, large quantities of the roots of this deadly poison had been dug up, and strewn upon the surface. This should operate as a caution to farmers not to turn cattle into boggy pastures while the operation of clearing drains is being performed, as in such situations the presence of this poisonous root may almost always be suspected.—*English pap.*

Always *plan* before you *undertake* a work.

From the London Gardeners' Chronicle.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

From the numerous experiments which have been made with different manures in various parts of the kingdom, on almost every variety of soil and situation, it is reasonable to hope that by a comparison of the results obtained by these means, we may arrive at something near the truth, and be enabled to form an estimate of the relative value of the substances that may have been made the subject of investigation. It is with the view of assisting in this important work, that I transmit you the following details of some experiments made at Carclew, in 1843, for the purpose of testing, on a small scale, the merits of certain manures, when applied as a top-dressing to growing crops.

The subjects selected for experiment were—1, nitrate of soda; 2, sulphate of soda; 3, guano; 4, sulphate of ammonia; 5, drainings from the farmyard. The soil, a free light loam, averaging about a foot in depth, on a yellow clayey subsoil, interspersed with spar. It had been well manured the previous season, and cropped with turnips. After these were removed, the ground was plowed and prepared for barley, which was sown in the latter part of April. On the 15th May, the manures were applied, the tenth part of an acre being allotted for each experiment.

1. *Nitrate of Soda.*—The quantity used was 33 1-2 lbs., which is at the rate of about 3 cwt. per acre. It was sown by hand with the utmost care. Little or no effect was observable for some time afterwards, owing, no doubt, to the unusually cold wet weather, by which vegetation generally was very much retarded. No sooner, however, did it become warm and sunny, than a change was apparent, not only in the more rapid growth of the plants, which soon outstripped those around them, but also in the color of their stems and leaves, which were alike remarkable, both for their greater size and the rich deep green they subsequently assumed. During the season, this plot maintained its fine healthy appearance, from which I was led to infer that nitrate of soda would prove a most valuable manure; but the result was very different to what I anticipated; the weight of the produce being, in straw, 199 lbs., in grain, 178 lbs., equal to 37 1-2 bushels per acre, and less by 6 1-4 bushels per acre than any in the series.

I was not prepared for such a difference between the weight of the grain and straw in this experiment, and those of the others, and I am quite at a loss to account for the deficiency. The only way in which I imagine it to have arisen, was from the plants having been stimulated by the application to become more succulent and vascular, than they would have been under other circumstances; so that when they arrived at maturity, and were cut and dried, the straw and grain lost in weight more than their bulk and appearance would otherwise have led us to expect.

2. *Sulphate of Soda.*—The same quantity, 33 1-2 lbs. of this salt, was used as in No. 1. Being pulverized, it was sown by hand, as the preceding; and to the same cause may be ascribed the slowness of its action, no effect being perceptible until warm weather made its appearance, when its effects became nearly as striking as in the previous experiment. The plants acquired a dark healthy green color, and were upon the whole nearly as tall and luxuriant as those treated with nitrate of soda; but here again the produce was less than expected, the weight of straw being 264 lbs.; of grain 215 lbs., measuring 4 bushels and 3 gallons, which is at the rate of 43 3-4 bushels per acre. In so far, therefore, as we may judge from the result of these two experiments, it would seem as if neither the nitrate nor sulphate of soda were adapted for using on thin, light soils. It is perfectly true that they act in some way as a stimulant to the growing plant, as shown by the places where they have been used, being of a dark healthy green.

3. *Guano.*—The conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time respecting the proper quantity which ought to be applied of this manure, and the failures that have occurred from using it too bountifully, induced me to use a much smaller proportion of it than is now recommended, but notwithstanding this, its effects were truly remarkable; for, although only 16 1-2 lbs. were sown dry over this allotment, which is at the rate of about 1 1-2 cwt. per acre, it could readily be distinguished during the growing season from any other part of the field. The corn tillered well, and appeared thicker than in Nos. 1 and 2, and although somewhat shorter, it was in other respects equally strong and healthy, and of a rich, deep green. It deserves to be noticed that, at the time of binding up the grain, the workmen remarked what appeared to them to be a difference in the weight of the sheaves, compared with those in the first and second plots, which they had previously bound up, and the result showed an increase over the nitrate of soda, of no less than 81 lbs. of straw, and 74 lbs. of grain; the weight of the straw being 280 lbs., of grain, 252 lbs., equal to 5 bushels, or 50 bushels per acre. Besides this experiment, I have made several others with guano in a liquid state, on vegetables in the kitchen garden, all of which have satisfied me that this manure, when unadulterated, is one of the most powerful that can possibly be employed. Its effects are visible in the course of eight or ten days after its application. For onions, celery, and the cabbage tribe, it surpasses all manures. I had portions of each of those vegetables watered with guano, without being made aware of the particular spots so treated, and at the end of a week I had no difficulty in pointing out every spot where the guano had been used.

4. *Sulphate of Ammonia.*—A small quantity of this salt was sent me from Bristol, with the following directions: "The quantity usually applied is about 2 cwt. per acre. Upon grass lands or growing crops, it may be sown broadcast; or in preparing the land for seeds, it may be harrowed lightly into the ground; or it may be mixed up in any proportion with soil or any decayed vegetable matter that may be most easily procured." In the present case, the quantity used was 22 1-2 lbs., which after being reduced and made tolerably fine, was sown by hand unmixed with any other substance. A fortnight after the application, I remarked a trifling difference in the color of the young plants, which seemed to be of a paler green than those adjoining; but this soon changed, and was succeeded by a fine healthy green, which they retained during the rest of the season. The crop was about the same thickness as where the guano was used, and of an average height. The produce gave of straw, 269 lbs.; of grain, 232 lbs.; equal to 47 1-2 bushels per acre. Between this and guano, there is a difference in favor of the latter of 18 lbs. in the weight of straw, and 20 lbs. in grain; while the difference in the cost of sulphate of ammonia is nearly double that of guano.

Drainings from the Farm-yard.—The value of liquid manure is well known: the trial which was made of it in this instance, was highly satisfactory, and confirms the opinion I have long entertained, that more attention ought to be paid to the proper formation of dung-heaps, as well as to the making and preserving of liquid manure in tanks, &c., than is the general practice. Were this the case, I am persuaded it would be far more advantageous to the farmer, than spending his money for foreign substances, not more powerful than those which may be obtained, at much less cost, from other agents within reach, if the means are only adopted to secure them. Here we have the fact of the common drainings of the farm-yard giving a return equal to that obtained from the finest manure of which we have any knowledge. The quantity used was 100 gallons, or 1000 gallons per acre, not in the strong, brown colored state it appears when running from the stables or cattle houses, but diluted with water until it resembled what is commonly used for gardening purposes. It is difficult to make the general reader understand this; but I should think one gallon of the dark-colored liquid, to two gallons of water, would be near the right proportions. The appearance of the grain was remarkably strong and healthy. The weight of straw was 300 lbs.; of grain, 256 lbs., or 52 1-2 bushels per acre.

If the effects of guano and some of the other manures were such as to excite surprise, I think the result of this experiment will appear no less remarkable, as it supplies us with evidence in proof of the great value of liquid manure, which, I regret to say, is either little attended to, or wholly permitted to run to waste. In this particular, I believe it will be generally admitted there is great room for improvement; and it is to be hoped the time is not far distant when the facts derived from these and similar experiments, will be the means of causing a better system of management to be introduced.

A portion of equal extent to those allotted for each experiment was set apart for comparison, and found to produce, without manure, in straw 233 lbs.; in grain, 200 lbs., or at the rate of 40 bushels per acre.

The subjoined table will more readily show the results of the several experiments:

Kind of Manure.	*Produce per acre.*
Nothing,	40 bush.
1. Nitrate of soda,	37 1-2 "
2. Sulphate of soda,	43 3-4 "
3. Guano,	50 "
4. Sulph. of ammonia,	47 1-2 "
5. Drainings of farm-yards,	52 1-2 "

W. B. BOOTH.

Leaves are the lungs of plants; they take oxygen from the air and emit carbonic acid, which is composed of oxygen and carbon. While the former goes off, the latter remains and converts the sap into a kind of pulp, a part of which consists of carbon. The pulp passes from the upper to the under side of the leaf. The cells where the pulp lodges being yellow, and the carbon of a dark blue, they form together the green color of the leaves and young bark.—*Selected.*

Never drive a toad from your garden: they are useful in destroying noxious bugs.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Supervisor for 1843.

(Concluded.)

Josiah Whitman, of East Bridgewater, has given a fuller statement of his experiment in raising Indian corn than it is common to receive, but even he might usefully have been more explicit on some points. He does not describe the manure placed under the corn so accurately as he might, and ought to have done. He tells us it was from the cow and hog yards; we are left to conjecture whether it was chiefly the droppings of animals or a weak compost. Mr. W. is sensible that his first plowing was too shoal; the after management was very well, with the exception of placing more than half his manure under the corn. We were sorry the hills had not been at an equal distance both ways, the experiment would have shewn more accurately the advantage of planting in drills. There was also another mistake in planting two kinds of corn. On a rod in hills, stalks cut, there were 44 lbs., equal to 93 65-75 bushels per acre; stalks not cut, 45 lbs., equal to 96 bushels per acre; on a rod in drills, 45 lbs., equal to 96 bush. per acre; stalks not cut, 74 lbs., equal to 100 20-75 bushels per acre.

We think all the applicants might profitably have left more spires of corn on an acre. The influence of the sun and light on plants are very great, but we believe when the furrows run from north to south and are only three feet apart, these influences will be sufficient, and in close planting the cultivation of the field is likely to be much more thorough, a very important circumstance in perfecting the crop. The statements given of the expense of raising an acre of corn are far more amusing than instructive; they range nearly all the way from $20 to $66; too carelessly formed, manifestly to guide any one. A single item in one of the statements will prove this. An applicant charges twelve dollars for twelve cords of manure; twelve dollars for carting it on to his field and planting. It is of considerable importance that the public should be correctly informed what is the difference in expense of cultivating in drills or hills; we are furnished by the applicants with nothing satisfactory on this subject. One man tells us that it is worth about one dollar more to plant an acre in drills, after which the labor is little or nothing more than the cultivation in hills. Another says it will cost four dollars more to cultivate in drills than hills; and a third merely remarks that is very perplexing and expensive business to plant and cultivate Indian corn as we do peas. Now it does seem that on this point every applicant might easily have been explicit, and at the least approached correctness. Then farmers might have made some more certain calculations which method of planting would most promote their interest.

The Committee have concluded, notwithstanding the conditions of the offers have not been entirely fulfilled, to exercise liberality in recommending some reward for what has been done, hoping that future applicants will be more careful in the examination of conditions, and more vigilant in compliance. It is recommended that the first premium, $15, he awarded to Josiah Whitman, and the second of $10, to Leonard Hill. It is also recommended that a gratuity of $7 be paid to Paul Hathaway, one of $5 to Jonathan Copeland, and one of $3 to Nahum Tribou.

Freedom Whitman, of East Bridgewater, is considered entitled to the premium offered for the greatest quantity of carrots raised on a quarter of an acre, $5, having raised a fraction over 101 bushels; also to the premium for the greatest quantity of sugar beets, $5, having raised a fraction over 200 bushels on a quarter of an acre. Mr W. has given a very particular statement of the condition of his land, and a detailed account of the cultivation.

Galen Manley, is entitled to $5, having raised 196 bushels of common turnips on half an acre.

Leonard Hill is entitled to the first premium for an experiment in raising potatoes, $8, and Paul Hathaway to the second, $6. We shall enter into no critical examination of the statements in these cases, the results prove pretty good management. We think the course pursued by Mr. Hathaway, in spreading refuse hay and small bushes on the land and plowing in for potatoes, may be very healthy for the soil, but as large a crop of potatoes, must not be expected as manure from the barn would produce. Mr. Hathaway planted two kinds, which he called blue, and long red potatoes. One rod planted with the blue in hills, produced 60 lbs., equal to 171 24-56 bushels per acre; in drills, 69 lbs., equal to 197 8-56 bushels per acre. The red potatoes in hills, 64 3-4 lbs., equal to 185 bushels per acre; in drills, 82 3-4 lbs., equal to 236 24 56 bushels per acre.

Mr Hill planted only red potatoes: on a rod in hills, there were 137 1-4 lbs., equal to 392 8-56 bushels per acre; in drills 168 1-4 lbs., equal to 480 40-56 bushels per acre.

Mr John Clapp, of South Scituate, is entitled to the premium offered for the greatest quantity of white beans raised on half an acre, $6, having raised eleven bushels 3 pecks and 4 quarts.

Samuel Worcester, of Bridgewater, entered a claim to the premium offered for sugar beets. His land was viewed in the spring and appeared to be well prepared for the proposed crop. Soon after the beets were up, a flock of doves destroyed about two thirds of the young plants. Mr W. cautious of subjecting the agent of the society to any needless labor promptly withdrew his claim. But continued his attention and labor in carrying forward the experiment in as perfect manner as was in his power. He supplied the vacant spaces with ruta baga and French turnips. The result he has been pleased to communicate. From one fourth of an acre he harvested 121 bushels of beets and 15 bushels turnips, allowing 60 lbs. to the bushel. In view of the amount of this crop and the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. W. the Committee hope that a gratuity will be allowed him of $3.

No claim is made to the premium offered for experiments in mixed planting, alternate rows of potatoes and corn. We have made the experiments on a small scale the past season, and the result justifies the recommendation to continue the offers.

Mr Hathaway made an experiment in one of his fields, in stooking Indian corn, which, in connection with a similar one by myself, I am inclined notwithstanding the great length of this report, here to detail. On the 11th of Sept. Mr H. cut up twenty-five hills in a field and stocked the corn; from twenty-five neighboring hills he cut the stalks and left twenty-five with the stalks on. About the 6th of Oct. he harvested separately and weighed. The twenty-five hills where the stalks were cut gave 35 lbs. equal to 66 20-75 bus. per acre—stalks not cut 37 lbs. equal to 70 4-75 bus.; the hills stooked gave 23 lbs. equal to 62 30-75 bus. per acre. The result of the trial made by me was very nearly the same, there was a loss in stooking compared with the part where the stalks were cut of about four bushels to the acre, compared with the part where the stalks were left uncut, a loss of eight bushels. We think corn should not be stooked except in prospect of an early frost, and that the stalks of corn should never be cut excepting when the owner wants them for some particular use.

Respectfully submitted,

MORRILL ALLEN.

Gold Fish.—In this neighborhood, every pond that holds water through the year, is full of them. In every cottager's garden, where there is a dip-hole dug to the depth of four, five, or seven feet, there the fishes thrive and breed. In these ponds there is nothing but hanging grass and stones imbedded in clay or gravel, to which the fish can attach their spawn, and yet they breed. My own pond, which is perfectly alive with gold and silver fish, is about eight feet deep in the centre; it has never had plants of any description put into it, yet water-weeds grow in it in the spring and early summer, and then sink down: it is a pond for the cattle to drink at. Several other ponds near me, by the road-side, used as drinking places for cattle, are full of gold and silver fish. I would here observe that none of these ponds are supplied by perennial springs; the water in them is either rain water or water from land springs in the winter, or from both these sources. Gold and silver fish will not live any length of time in ponds in which there are springs, much less breed in them: the water is too cold—they fur with a kind of moss and die. The ponds I have mentioned, have all of them stony or gravelly bottoms, and slope from the sides to the centre: the fish deposit the spawn on the pebbles or gravel in the shallow water, which being much warmer, from the greater power of the sun than in the deep places required for aquatic plants, the spawn is more certain of being quickened into life. If fish do not breed, the fault is either that they are all of one sex, or that the pond rests on a spring, and is too cold, or is not sufficiently shallow towards the edge; or there is a want of gravel, stones, or sticks in water sufficiently warm during the breeding season.—*J. Steele, in London Gard. Chron.*

[Any one desirous of procuring gold fish, can be supplied, at 50 cts. a pair, on application to the proprietors of the N. E. Farmer.]

Cement.—I have used with unvaried success, for joints to pipes, and fittings for steam-engines of 14 and 16 horse power, a composition formed of iron-filings, muriate of ammonia, or sal ammoniac, (quantities indefinite, say four ounces to one pound of filings,) and a small quantity of brimstone in powder, mixed together with water, so as to form a stiff paste, to be well rammed into the crevices and joints. Another is, ground white-lead, and a sufficient quantity of red-lead powder mixed, so as to make it of the consistence of stiff putty; this is applied to the joints.—*W. Rayner, in Gard. Chron.*

Fumigating with tobacco the heads of cabbages, &c. attacked by lice, is recommended to disperse them.

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1844,

Offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Fruits.

At a meeting of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 23d March, 1844, it was

Voted, That there be offered the following premiums to be awarded to exhibitors at the Society's Annual Exhibition in September:

Apples.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of six dollars.
For the next best do. do. a prem. of four dolls.

Pears.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of six dollars.
For the next best do. do. a prem. of four dolls.

Grapes.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, a premium of seven dollars.
For the second best do. do. a prem. of five dolls.
For the third best do. do. a prem. of three dolls.

Assorted Fruits.—For the best basket of fruit of various kinds, a premium of seven dollars.
For the next best do. do. a prem. of three dolls.
For the best dish of Apples, not less than 12 specimens, a premium of three dollars.
For the best dish of Pears, not less than 12 specimens, a premium of three dollars.

Assorted fruits exhibited in baskets, shall not be entitled to any other than the premium for such.

The above premiums to be awarded on the first day of the exhibition.

Voted, that the following premiums for the season be offered.

Apples.—For the best summer Apples, a premium of five dollars.
For the best fall do. a pre. of five do.
For the best winter do. a pre. of five do.

Pears.—For the best summer Pears, a pre. of five do.
For the best fall do. a pre. of five do.
For the best winter do. a pre. of five do.

Cherries.—For the best specimen of Cherries, a premium of four dollars.
For second best specimen do. do. of two dolls.

Peaches.—For best specimen of Peaches, grown under glass, a premium of five dollars.
For next best specimen do. a premium of three dollars.
For best specimen of do. in open culture, a premium of five dollars.
For the next best do. a prem. of three dollars.

Apricots.—For the best specimen of Apricots, a premium of four dollars.

Nectarines.—For the best specimen of Nectarines, a premium of five dollars.

Quinces.—For the best specimen of Quinces, a premium of four dollars.

Plums.—For the best specimen of Plums, a premium of five dollars.
For the next best specimen of do. a premium of three dollars.

Gooseberries.—For the best specimen of Gooseberries, a premium of three dollars.
For the next best do. a prem. of two dollars.

Currants.—For the best specimen of Currants, a premium of three dollars.
For the next best specimen of do. a premium of two dollars.

Raspberries.—For the best specimen of Raspberries, a premium of four dollars.
For the next best do. do. a prem. of two dolls.

Strawberries.—For the best specimen of Strawberries, a premium of five dollars.
For the next do. do. a prem. of three dolls.

Water Melon.—For the best specimen of Water Melon, a premium of three dollars.

Musk Melon.—For the best specimen of Musk Melon, a premium of three dollars.

Grapes.—For the best specimen grown under glass previous to July 1st, a premium of five dollars.
For the next best specimen do. do. a premium of three dollars.
For the best specimen grown under glass, subsequent to July 1st, a prem. of four dolls.

Native Grapes.—For the best specimen of native Grapes, a premium of three dollars.

Per order, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

Flowers.

The Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following list of premiums to be awarded the ensuing year, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars.

To be awarded at the Annual Exhibition in September.

Dahlias.—Division A, open to all cultivators. Premier Prize—Best 12 dissimilar blooms, $4 00
Specimen bloom, 2 00
First Class—Division B, open to all cultivators of more than 200 plants. For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, 4 00
Second best, 2 00
Second Class.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, 2 50
Second best, 1 50
Third Class.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, 1 50
Second best, 1 00
Division C, open to all cultivators of less than 200 plants. First Class.—For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, 4 00
Second best, 2 00
Second Class.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, 2 50
Second best, 1 50
Third Class.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, 1 50
Second best, 1 00

Premiums on Balsams and Asters.

Double Balsams.—Best display, 2 00
Second best, 1 00
Asters (German)—Best display, 2 00
Second best, 1 00

Roses.

Hardy Perpetual—Best 6 varieties, 3 00
Other Roses, 3 00

Cut Flowers.

(Designs for Ornamenting the Hall at the Annual Exhibition.)

For the most appropriate design, $7 00
Second best " 5 00
Third best, " 3 00

Bouquets,

(To be presented at the Annual Exhibition.)

Best, 4 00
Second best, 2 00
Third best, 1 00

Geraniums.—The best 12 varieties, 3 00
Second best " 2 00
(Exhibition to take place April 27.)

Hyacinths.—Best 10 named varieties, 3 00
Second best, 2 00
(Exhibition to take place May 4.)

Tulips.—Best 30 varieties, 4 00
Second best " 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded May 18.)

Pansies.—Best 6 flowers, 2 00
Second best " 1 00
(Premiums to be awarded May 18.)

Hawthorns—Best display, 2 00

Hardy Azaleas—Best display, 3 00

Hardy Rhododendrons—Best display, 2 00

Magnolias—Best display, 2 00

Shrubby Pæonies—Best 6 flowers, 3 00
(Premiums to be awarded June 15.)

Ranunculus—Best display in June, 3 00

Pinks—Best 6 distinct varieties, 3 00
Second best " 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded June 22.)

Herbaceous Pæonies—Best 12 flowers, 3 00
Second best, 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded June 22.)

Roses (Hardy)—First Class. Best 30 distinct varieties, 5 00
Second best, 4 00
Third " 3 00
(Premiums to be awarded June 22.)
Second Class. Bourbon, Chinese, Tea and Noisette—Best 12 varieties, 4 00
Second best " 3 00
(Premiums to be awarded June 22.)

Carnations and Picotees—Best 6 flowers, distinct, 3 00
Second best, " " 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded July 20.)

Phloxes—Best 6 varieties, 3 00
Second best, 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded August 17.)

Herbaceous Plants—Best general display of flowers for the season, 5 00
Second best " " 3 00

Indigenous Plants—Most interesting display for the season, 3 00

Chrysanthemums—Best 12 varieties, 4 00
Second best " " 3 00
Third best, 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded Nov. 16.)

Camellias—Best 6 flowers, 5 00
Second best " " 4 00
Third best, " " 3 00
(Premiums to be awarded in Feb., 1845.)

Azaleas (Green House)—Best 6 named var. 3 00
Second best " " 2 00
(Premiums to be awarded March, 1845.)

Gratuities, 25 00

$200 00

Gratuities will be awarded at the discretion of the Committee, for Seedling Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Pinks, Carnations, or Picotees, Phloxes, Geraniums, Dahlias, or Chrysanthemums of American growth, or for any rare or curious flower that may be exhibited during the season.

JOSEPH BRECK, *Chm'n.*

Boston, April 6, 1844.

Vegetables.

The Committee on Vegetables recommend the following premiums to be offered the ensuing year:

Asparagus—For Asparagus, the earliest and largest four bunches, a premium of 3 00

Rhubarb—The largest and best, previous to the first Saturday in July, 12 stalks, 3 00
Peas—The earliest and best peck in June, 4 00
Lettuce—The finest 6 heads, of open culture, previous to the first Saturday in July, 2 00
Potatoes—The best peck previous to the first Saturday in August, 3 00
Cucumbers—The best pair grown under glass previous to the first Saturday in June, 4 00
The best and earliest, of open culture, 2 00
Beans—The earliest Large Lima, two quarts, 3 00
Cabbage—The earliest and best 3 heads Drumhead Cabbage, 3 00
Cauliflowers—The best and largest 4 heads, 3 00
Brocoli—The best and largest 4 heads, 3 00
Celery—The largest and best 12 roots, 3 00
Egg Plants—The finest six, 3 00
Tomatoes—The best, not less than one dozen, 2 00
Squashes—The best display of the largest number of varieties at the annual exhibition, 5 00
For the best display of various vegetables at the annual exhibition, (not including squashes,) 5 00
Second premium on do. 3 00

JOHN A. KENRICK, *Chm'n.*

Regulations.

If, at any meeting, the committees for awarding premiums shall be of opinion that the time appointed by the premium list for the exhibition of any Fruit, Flowers, or Vegetables, will be too late or too early, they shall have power to alter the time of exhibition, giving notice thereof to the Society at the time of such change.

Committees shall have the discretionary power of withholding premiums, if the articles exhibited do not merit them.

All articles exhibited shall remain in the Hall until 1 o'clock, P. M., when they will be delivered to the contributors, unless otherwise directed.

Every article, if possible, is to be accompanied by its proper name.

When specimens of any Fruits, Flowers, or Vegetables are presented for a name, the owner is requested to give all the information in his possession as to their origin, and the name which they have usually been known by.

When the committee have good reason to believe that any information has been withheld, as to the name of specimens, they will decline to give their opinion: they are ready at all times to aid and assist, to the utmost of their ability, in ascertaining the true name of any production presented under these regulations, but not otherwise.

The committee are authorized to remove all ordinary specimens from the table.

The regulations of the Society forbidding the handling of fruits, flowers, &c., will be strictly adhered to.

No premiums on Fruits are to be awarded, unless specimens (if desired) of the same, shall have been presented to the committee, to enable them to judge of the quality.

No Seedling Flower will be considered as deserving a premium, unless it possesses points of superior excellence.

No premium will be awarded to a Seedling which has already received one.

It is also desirable that the Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers exhibited, should be accompanied by brief observations on the mode of cultivation, if peculiar, together with any other remarks of utility.

All fruits, flowers and vegetables for competition, are to be the growth of the competitors.

Articles intended for premiums must be on the tables by 11 o'clock, A. M.

No person allowed to be in the room while the committees are awarding the premiums.

☞The foregoing having received the approval of the Executive Committee, is now published as the list of premiums for the current year.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,
President.

Ebenezer Wight, *Rec. Secr'y.*

From the London Gardener's Chronicle.

GUANO AND TURNIPS.

On reading in your last paper, the statement made by John Henry Vivian, Esq., M. P., president of the Swansea Farmers' Club, respecting the failure of his turnip crop that had been manured with guano, it reminded me of a similar occurrence, which happened to a friend of mine in this neighborhood, and of which I was an eye-witness. Hearing so much about the wonderful effects of guano as a manure, induced him to make trial of it for part of his turnip crop; and not knowing any thing of its nature, or of the mode of using it, he thought the best plan he could adopt was to sow the guano and turnip-seed together, as when bones are used. He accordingly did so; and after waiting for some time, he wondered why no turnips made their appearance, as they did in other parts of the field. On examining the drills, he was surprised to find that some of the seed had chipped, and made an effort to grow, but had afterwards shriveled up. Others, again, looked as if they had been kiln-dried, and lost their vegetative power. As a matter of course, the guano was blamed as the cause of the failure, and most heartily was it and every other new kind of manure abused. Nothing, in his opinion, would ever surpass good old farm-yard manure, and any body might have his share of guano, for what he cared about it. Happening to ride past at the time my friend had made this unfortunate discovery, I recommended him to have the part of the field harrowed afresh and sown again, by way of experiment—for I ought to observe, he had applied the guano at the rate of rather more than 3 cwt. per acre. He adopted my suggestion, and, singular enough, in the course of some days, the turnips which had been sown broadcast, made their appearance from one end of the field to the other, marking as distinctly as possible, the lines where the drill had deposited the guano in the first sowing. In due time, the intermediate spaces were horse-hoed, and the turnip-rows properly thinned. Nothing could exceed their luxuriance. Although sown nearly three weeks later than the main crop, they soon overtook them, and became far superior in every respect—so much so, indeed, as to be the subject of general remark in the parish. Hence I think it may be safely laid down as an axiom in the use of guano, and which has already been mentioned in the Gardeners' Chronicle, *that it should never be applied in contact with seeds*, as it kills the embryo in germination.

M. E. H.

No man can *borrow* himself out of debt: if he gets free of it at all, *honorably*, it must be by industry and frugality.

SELECTIONS

From the London Gard. Chron. and Agricult. Gaz.

Foot Rot in Sheep—Caution.—While your readers' attention has been turned to the disease of foot-rot in sheep, when either house-fed or kept in a damp situation for any length of time, I would beg to offer a caution to shepherds and others, who may have the care of animals so affected. If any of the matter of foot-rot come in contact with a sore or scratch on the hand or other part of the body of a person tending the animal, it is apt to produce a violent inflammation and rapid mortification—a disease termed by medical men, gangrenous inflammation. A shepherd in this neighborhood, nearly lost his life from this cause lately, and the disease was only arrested by *burning out* the whole part affected. The mode of treating the diseased animal here is, to clean the parts diseased and apply the strongest nitrous acids carefully with a straw or glass rod. Animals affected with the complaint should be immediately separated from the rest of the flock, as treading in the same footsteps will spread the disease from the tainted to the free. J. L.

Field-beet v. *Mangel Wurzel*, alias *Mangold Wurtzel.*—In the last number of the *Gazette*, your correspondent "S." comments upon "the barbarous mode often adopted of spelling this name Mangold Wurtzel," and pretends to show that it should be called Mangel Wurzel. This is decidedly exchanging bad for worse, as will be seen from the following explanation:—The word Mangold signifies Beet, and is applied in Germany to Leaf-beet, (Beta cicla, L.) which is grown in gardens for the sake of its leaf-stalks, which are eaten like Sea-kale. Wurtzel, or more correctly, Wurzel, signifies *root*: Mangold-wurzel, therefore, is literally Beet-root, a name given to a variety of Beta vulgaris, L., of which the Field-beet and Sugar-beet are also varieties. As for Mangel Wurzel, it literally means, *root of scarcity.* A German.

Protection of Turnip Plants against the Fly.—As the following method of treating turnip seed has proved very successful in preventing the ravages of the flea, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you. A day or two before sowing, put the seed into a sieve and tub of clean water, and rub it quite clean through the sieve, changing the water once or twice; dry it in the sun or before a fire. A little flour of brimstone is to mixed with the seed while yet damp. If the egg of the turnip flea is committed to the soil with the seed, this is an effectual preventive. A. B.

Rooks.—Your correspondent "S." suggests that those who shoot these birds, should examine their crops, to ascertain the good or evil which they do. Some farmers who have done this, have declared that they would never destroy another. I believe it will be found that they will never touch corn when they can procure grubs, &c.; that is, in moist weather. Similar observations will show that pigeons do not so much harm as many suppose. They will sometimes be found full of Charlock seed, &c., when the farmer shoots them for destroying his barley; and the grain which they may eat occasionally is only what is left on the surface (and would come to very little,) as they cannot move the ground. B. W.

Onions.—"Tyro."—Try on your onions the following mixture: One peck of salt, two of soot, well mixed and left for a few days; then applied as a top-dressing, or lightly forked in.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

ANALYSES OF AFRICAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.

Mr Breck—Having received from authentic sources, specimens of the Peruvian and African guano, I have made comparative analyses of them, and I throw the results into this form for the sake of being better understood by agriculturists, although it exhibits but a small portion of the labor I have bestowed on this complicated substance:—

	Peruvian. per cent.	*African.* per cent
Dried in a water bath (temperature 108°,) one hour, - - loses (This loss is chiefly moisture)	10¾	19
Dissolved in cold water—that is, washed until the water showed no reaction by chemical tests—loses (This loss is soluble salts, chiefly of ammonia, with a little sea-salt; and although there appears more of these in the Peruvian than the African, yet if the excess of moisture in the latter be taken into account, the quantities are nearly the same.)	62½	58¾
Heated to redness for twenty minutes, - - - - loses (This loss is the volatile salts of ammonia and the organic matter.)	54½	64
This third experiment was extended in order to separate the volatile salts from the organic matter: the result was—organic, - -	24	14¼
Volatile, - -	30½	49¾
Deduct from this 49¾ the 9 per ct. excess of moisture in the first experiment, and we have still 10 per cent. volatile (ammoniacal) salts in favor of the African.		

In four experiments with each, the amount of phosphate of lime and magnesia fluctuated in both, from 10 to 11 per cent. I found, also, small proportions of oxalate of lime, sulphates and sea-salt, with a trifle of sand.

I am aware that my analyses differ somewhat from those made in England, France, and Germany, but not more than these differ from each other; nor is this at all surprising—for several of the ingredients of this manure are only now beginning to receive that attention from chemists which will enable them to analyze it in the perfection required by science. On this subject, see the late Transactions of the Chemical Society of London.

Mr Davy, of England, does not find urea in the African guano. In my sample, I believe there are strong indications of it, although I have not sufficiently studied this part of the subject; but this ingredient so easily undergoes change, that a difference of this kind is not improbable. Still, urea as forming carbonate of ammonia and oxalates, is a valuable substance to agriculture. I believe that the African is the most recent formation.

I have furnished some of both kinds of guano to a friend, who has put them to the only true test in comparison with each other—that is, the production of vegetation—and I hope this autumn to hand you the results of these experiments, which are proceeding with the utmost attention to all concomitant circumstances.

In the meantime, I can only state my present impression, that the African guano will be found equally beneficial to agriculture as the Peruvian.

I should be unwilling to add to the labors or expenditure of our Agricultural Societies, but as the trade with Africa seems to centre here, would it not be wise in them to offer a premium for the first two or three cargoes of guano brought here direct, as well as for the best instituted experiments with it. There is certainly weight of evidence enough in existence to prove its great importance as a manure. On this subject, I beg to state that I have not the slightest pecuniary interest in any such cargoes, nor have I any experiments on hand. I have only exerted myself in instigating others.

Yours, J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, May 11, 1844.

CATERPILLARS.

We notice an abundance of these disgusting and voracious insects upon our apple, wild cherry, and other trees, and have seen many farmers busily employed in their destruction with that effective and simple instrument, "Pickering's brush." We have also noticed that in many orchards no effort has been made to check their ravages, and the trees will soon be despoiled of their beauty. Unless this business is speedily attended to, it will be too late, if it is not even now, and there will be no lack of seed for another year.

In one of the March numbers of the Farmer, a corn cob tied to a pole, was recommended as being equally efficacious as the brush above mentioned, for the destruction of caterpillar nests. This, a gentleman tells us, is a great mistake. The brush can be obtained at our office at 25 cents. A boy will earn the price of the brush twice over in a day, and clear twice the number of trees he would with a cob.

INJURING FRUIT TREES.

There are some (and too many) heedless people, old as well as young, who are disposed when passing fruit trees in blossom by the road-side, to break off a portion of the branches, for the sake of the flowers. Now, the *motive* which induces this act, may be very commendable; but if they reflected that the owner had to suffer by their gratification, it might, perhaps, abate their propensity, or restrain the indulgence of it. There is some excuse for this conduct in the young,—but for those who have, or *should* have, arrived at "years of discretion," there is not a whit of palliation. They should consider that by this act of breaking off the branches, they deprive the tree of a portion of its fruit-bearing properties,—and this, viewed in its true light, is not a less—is it not a *more flagrant?*—violation of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, than the stealing of the ripened fruit. Let those who have sinned in this line, pray for "enlightened consciences" and "sin no more."

VALUE OF LIQUID MANURE.

We commend to the attention of our readers, the article on another page detailing the results of experiments with manures, by which it appears that the diluted drainings of the farm-yard excelled in their effect the highly extolled guano, giving a product of 52 1-2 while the latter gave but 50 bushels of barley per acre. When will our farmers generally be convinced of the value of liquid manure, and adopt proper means to save it? Surely, it should no more be suffered to run to waste than if it were filled with gold sand.

☞The favor of Dr. Dana, for which he has our thanks, was received too late for insertion in this No.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

European Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Henry Colman. Vol. I., Part I. To be completed in 10 numbers.

The first part of Mr Colman's long expected work has just come to hand. It is in octavo form, and very handsomely executed. This is all we can now say in its praise, as we have not yet had time to peruse it. From the well known abilities of its author, however, we may presume that none will be disappointed in the character of the work. A further notice and extracts in a future number. Subscriptions received at the office of the N. E. Farmer, and by Mr A. D. Phelps, Washington st. Terms, $2 on delivery of the first No., and the remainder at intervals between that time and the completion of the work.

"The Silk Question Settled. Report of the Proceedings of the National Convention of Silk Growers and Silk Manufacturers, held in New York, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1843. Second edition, with additions."

This interesting report has been stereotyped and the price reduced, that it may have a general circulation throughout the country. The funds were raised to accomplish this by a few public-spirited individuals in Boston and vicinity, and by a donation from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the friends of the silk cause acknowledge their indebtedness. The report has been corrected, some parts abridged, new matter added, as an appendix, and an an index of subjects prepared. The publisher, T. R. Marvin, 24 Congress will fill orders, with cash accompanying, as follows:

60 copies for	$5 00
130 " "	10 00
1000 " "	70 00

Any number less than 60 copies, 10 cents each, if the order comes free of expense. We shall extract from the work at some future time.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

We are indebted to the Commissioner of Patents for the annual report of 1843. It embraces a large amount of agricultural statistics and facts, collected from every part of the country, many of which are new and highly interesting. These with other documents, compose a volume of 330 pages.

We have received from the publisher, John Owen, Cambridge, an agreeable little work entitled, "Sweet Auburn and Mount Auburn, with other Poems," by Caroline F. Orne.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 11, 1844.

From Wm. Kenrick—a basket of beautiful flowers, arranged with much taste by Miss Russell;—also, fine Bouquets, embracing most of the hardy flowers of the season.

From Miss Sumner—two handsome Bouquets, composed of green-house flowers.

From Samuel Walker—two fine Bouquets of hardy flowers.

From Madam Bigelow, Medford—a branch of the new White Double-flowering Peach.

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Grapes, from the garden of Mrs. Howard, Woodland, Brookline, by her gardener, Mr James Nugent—viz: Black Hamburg and Sweetwater.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

☞Sprinkling Gooseberry and Currant bushes with soap-suds is recommended to prevent mildew.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 12.

May, 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	52	75	65	E.
Tuesday,	7	53	64	60	N. W.
Wednesday,	8	51	80	66	S.
Thursday,	9	53	64	61	N. W.
Friday,	10	48	62	57	N.
Saturday,	11	46	54	52	E.
Sunday,	12	62	68	61	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 13, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 350 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 210 Sheep, and 2250 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance was effected. We quote a few extra $5,75. First quality $5,25 a 5,50; second quality $4 75 a 5,00; third quality $3 75 a 4,50.

Working Oxen.—Sales 68, 72 85, and $90.

Sheep.—Sales from 1,25 to $3,50. We noticed the sale of 14 beautiful cosset weathers for $1 36.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 a 5 3-8 for sows, and 6 a 6 3-8 for barrows. Old Hogs from 4 1-4 to 5. At retail from 5 to 7 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 to 2 12 per bushel Red Top 68 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 10c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. There have been no sales of any importance. Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 52 a 53—Southern flat yellow, new, 50 a 51—do. do. white 48 a 49—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 74 a 75—do. Southern, 71 a 72 —Oats, Southern, 00 a 32—Northern do. 00 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 0 0—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. The general impression among the dealers being unfavorable for the continuance of present prices, the market has been unusually languid during the past week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 94 a 5 00—do. wharf, $4 75 a 4 81—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 81 a 4 87—Fredericksburg, low f'd 4 mos. $4 87 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 87 a 5 37—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $5 00 a 5 25 —do. Country $4 87 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 06— do fancy brands $5 18 a 5 25 — Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 87 a 5 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. Owing to large quantities of Pork and Beef arriving, to an already overstocked market, and the demand now being quite limited, some further reduction in prices has been submitted to

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $6 75 a 7 00—Navy—$6 00 a 6 25.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 11 50—do Clear $10 50 a 10 75 do. Mess, $8 50 a 9 00—do Prime $6 50 a 7 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5½ a 6 — Hams, Boston, 7 a 7½ — Southern and Western, 6 a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

A fair demand continues for all descriptions, and prices are firm. The supply is moderate, but shearing being near at hand, no scarcity is anticipated.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35 -1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Small sales of first sort have been made at 6½ a 7c pr. lb. 1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 6½ a 7 ; 2d do 4½ a 5.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, VERBENAS, DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &c.

The subscriber can furnish 25 varieties of the finest *CHRYSANTHEMUMS*, mostly new sorts, at $3 per dozen, or 50 cents per plant for some extra fine new sorts.

VERBENAS. The many varieties of this showy flower add much to the brilliancy of the flower garden, as they continue in bloom from June to November. They can be furnished at a low rate, embracing white, pink, purple, lilac, scarlet, crimson, and many intermediate shades and variations, at $2 per dozen, when the selection is made by us,—or $3 per dozen for some of the choicest new sorts.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS. We can furnish this gorgeous flower to any extent, and of the most splendid varieties from 3 to $12 per dozen. The time of planting is fast approaching, and those who wish to ornament their grounds with this flower should send in their orders soon. The first of June is in season to plant them out. We can forward them safely in pots to any part of the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, May 13, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the most pleasant situations in the middle of the town of Pepperell—the farm of the late Rev. James Howe, containing 44 acres of first rate land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land, well watered and fenced, with a two story house and two barns, one 36 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the same, and all other convenient out buildings. There are a variety of fruit trees on the farm *Terms easy.* For further particulars inquire of SETH NASON, on the premises, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. April 20.

POTTAWATTAMIE BEAN.

The subscribers are happy to inform their customers and friends that they have received a new and superb variety of early BUSH BEAN, of excellent flavor, and very prolific. It surpasses in beauty any variety now cultivated among us. The name of "Pottawattamie" has been given to it on account of its having been received from that tribe of Indians in Iowa, by whom it is cultivated. Price 37½ cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 17, 1844.

SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received the following choice Flower Seeds which they offer at 6 1-4 cents per package, except those marked otherwise.

Extra fine German Asters, 8 varieties.
Fine double Balsams (sorts.)
Extra fine do 12½ cents.
Cosmos bipinnatus 12 "
Campanula pulcherrima 12½ cents.
——— pyramidalis alba 12½ cents.
——— do azurea 12½ cents.
Chinese Primrose 12½ cents.
Cleome Grandiflora 12½ cents.
Didiscus cerulea 12½ cents.
Erysimum Perofiskiana.
Geraniums, from superb flowers 33½ cents.
Lupinus pollyphyllus 12½ cents.
——— var alba 12½ cents
——— rivularis 12½ cents.
——— Crookshankii 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ cents.
——— odoratus 12½ cents.
Lophospermum Siandem 12½ cents.
Mimulus Hudsonia 12½ cents.
——— cardinalis splendens 12½ cents.
Madagascar periwinkle 12½ cents.
Pentstemon Millerii 1 ½ cents.
——— hybridus 12½ "
——— gentianoides 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ "
Salpiglossis, fine sorts 12½ "
Schizanthus Hookerii 12½ "
——— obtusifolia.
——— new white.
——— humilus.
——— pinnata.
Portulacci Gilesii, 25 cents.
Phlox Drummondi 12½ "
Verbena, fine scarlet, and from other choice sorts 12½ cts.
——— aubletia.
——— urticifolia—With many other rare sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 19, 1844.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

WARREN'S GARDEN AND NURSERY,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON,

FLORAL SALOON AND SEED STORE,

No. 1 TREMONT TEMPLE, (late Tremont Theatre) BOSTON.

The proprietor of this establishment is now ready to receive and execute orders for Fruit; Ornamental Trees; Grape Vines; Shrubbery; Roses; Strawberry Plants, &c. in any quantity and of the most valuable kinds at short notice, properly packed and secured for transportation to any part of the United States or Provinces.

The catalogue for 1844 which has been prepared with scrupulous care, contain a list of the choicest sorts of Pears; Apples; Plums; Cherries; Peaches; Apricots and Nectarines; Grape Vines; Raspberries; Gooseberries; Strawberries; Currants; Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; Ornamental Trees; Herbaceous Plants; Roses; Green House Plants; Dahlias, &c.

A new feature has been added in the catalogue which renders it particular valuable for purchasers who are desirous of improving their orchards and grounds by planting only the most approved, superior and productive varieties. It is by columns and abbreviations, the meaning of which is explained under every different kind of fruit, so that a large number of the most important characters by which the different varieties are distinguished may be seen at a glance.

While the list of fruits may not be found so extensive as in some other catalogues, it contains every kind of value, and all new and improved varieties are added as soon as their qualities are tested. Nevertheless any variety that may be ordered can always be supplied, on as reasonable terms as are afforded any other nurseries.

The list of *DAHLIAS* comprises upwards of 300 of the choicest varieties of this gorgeous and splendid flower, most of them prize varieties. Dry roots ready for delivery early in the spring, and in pots from the middle of April to the 1st June.

STRAWBERRIES of the most productive and best varieties, for sale in any quantity. None but healthy and strong plants will be suffered to leave the nursery.

GRAFTS and *SCIONS* of most of the kinds named in the Catalogue can be obtained in their season.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, of all the rare and splendid kinds, always on hand at the Saloon, where visitors are respectfully invited to call.

GRAPE VINES; ASPARAGUS, and other roots constantly for sale.

Also, a great variety of choice *GARDEN* and *FLOWER SEEDS,* all of this year's growth, and warranted fresh, genuine and true to their names.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Books.

Gardening Implements; Flower Vases, &c. &c. The whole enumerated in a new descriptive Catalogue, which will be given *gratis* on application. All orders for trees will be delivered at one day's notice. Every tree and plant will be warranted by the subscriber, as to its distinctive character and goodness.

Boquets and cut flowers, can be obtained any day in the week at the saloon. Flowers furnished for decorations, at short notice. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following beautiful little allegory is copied from the N. O. Crescent City:

A humming bird once met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling dolt."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the humming bird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."

"Perhaps you do, *now*," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a *caterpillar*. So let me give you this piece of advice: Never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors."

Insanity Produced by Millerism.—Dr. Woodward states, in his last annual report of the Worcester Asylum, that the number of cases of insanity from religious causes, has increased the last year in most of the institutions of the country. In this hospital, 28 cases of 220 are attributed to this cause, 15 of which have arisen from the Miller excitement, and much larger proportions are ascribed to the same cause in some of the New England institution. It is rare, says Dr. W., that a populous religious error has produced so much excitement in the community, and rendered so many insane.

A clergyman was once catechising a class of children belonging to his congregation, and coming to a little boy who was something of a rogue, he asked him what he knew. "I know something," replied the urchin, with a significant look. "Well, my son, what do you know?" asked the pastor. "I know where there is a bird's nest, but I shan't tell *you*, for fear you will steal the eggs," answered the unsophisticated juvenile.

Chicken Manufactory.—Nature is getting superfluous. We rather think she will soon be voted out of fashion and dispensed with. There is a chap just over our publication office, hatching chickens in a big box, fifty a day, having a thousand eggs always "doing." The trouble of attending them is slight, the heat costs very little, and the chickens crack their shells and walk up to their dough and water like wood-choppers to their dinner, or sailors to their grog. They are clean, strong, and lively, grow fast, and rarely die, (not being dragged through the grass,) and whoever has a hatching machine, can have "spring chickens" every week in the year, and at small expense. If we could only invent a machine to lay eggs now, hens would be done with.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Fastidious.—An apprentice in Baltimore, complained to a magistrate that his master was starving him.

"Indeed! what does he give you to eat?"

"Why—why," lisped the fellow, "nothing—but bread, and potatoes, and beef, and mutton, and such like."

"Well, what would you have?"

"Why—why—plum-pudding, and cakes, and roast turkey, and such like!"

Never say you *can't* do a thing: *try* it, before you despair.

A Rule that Would n't Work Both Ways.—Squire S. of our village, has a very sagacious dog. He sits up like a man in his chair, allows you to put a hat upon his head and a cigar in his mouth, and if any bystander chances to give him a piece of coin, his owner is the only person who can get it from him again.—*Western Reporter.*

A remarkably sagacious animal, truly—but not so good a *financier* as the elephant we have heard of, who took in money on very special deposite.

"That 's a very knowing hanimal of yours, is he?" said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of the elephant in question.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eyeing the animal through his glass.

"Surprisin'!" retorted the keeper. "We 've learnt him to put money in that box you see way up there. Try him with a dollar."

The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough, he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is wery hextraordinary—hastonishin', truly!" said the green one: "Now let's see him take it out and hand it back."

"*We never learns him that trick*," retorted the keeper, with a roguish leer, and then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Distinctions.—A French abbe travelling in a stage, was asked by a young clerk, an atheist, and would-be wit, if he knew what difference there was between a priest and an ass. "No," replied the abbe. "Then I will tell you," said the clerk: "the priest carries the cross on his breast, and the ass on his back."

After the laughter had subsided, the abbe asked the clerk if he knew the difference between a clerk and an ass. "No," was the reply. "*Nor I*," rejoined the abbe.

"Shall I see you home this evening?" asked a long-haired, bushy-headed dandy of a young lady, whom he met in the street. "Yes, sir," said she, "if you go and stand on the steps till I get home."

In advance of public opinion.—Thinking more of yourself than the public thinks of you. (How few are free of this weakness!)

March of Refinement.—"Professor of the art of sub-dividing wood," is the proposed substitute for the term *wood-sawyer.*

"Learning," says Feltham, "falls far short of wisdom; nay, so far, that you scarcely find a greater fool than is sometimes a mere scholar."

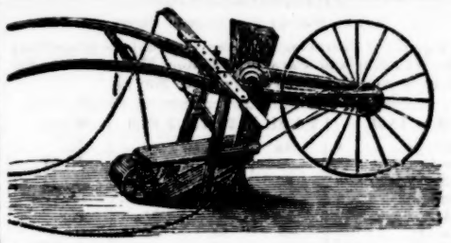
NITRATE OF SODA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

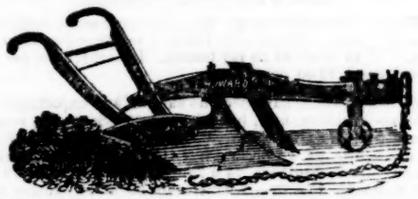
GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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